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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

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1873.

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL.

Daily and Weekly.

LEADING PENNSYLVANIA PAPER.

A paper so widely known as the COMMERCIAL can safely refer to its course in the past as a guaranty for the future. But it will not be content to pursue the beaten path. The re-election of General Grant insures for the country a lengthened period of prosperity and progress. The press is destined to play a still more important part as the educator of the people and leader of public opinion. In the future, as in the past, the COMMERCIAL will not be content to lag in the rear, but will be fully up to the times in whatever relates to the general welfare.

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THE COMMERCIAL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Iron Interest.

(From the Allentown Chronicle, 16th.)

The Zinsas furnace, we are happy to say, is working very satisfactorily, running out about one hundred and fifty tons of No. 1 iron a week. We have no doubt Mr. Nimson, as well as the stockholders, are gratified at the result which has at last rewarded their patience.

We know of but one anthracite furnace that is running exclusively on hematite ore and that is James Hooven & Sons', in Northampton county. The product of course a very tough iron, though the yield is not so large as where magnetic ore is used also. Their iron is sold principally to Morris, Tasker & Co., of Philadelphia, who work it up into bolts, nuts, spike factory, the machine shops, foundries, and ore mines, the whole under the general superintendence of Mr. L. H. Gross, though each division has its particular manager.

Geo. Lilly, of Manch Chunk, one of the directors of the company, says that, of the capital upon which the enterprise is commenced, $60,000 is paid in, and that capital could be increased to $10,000,000, that being the limit. Though the amount paid in, as above stated, is the property of the company 78 worth at least $2,000,000. The loss of several large sums have prevented the stockholders from receiving dividends commensurate with the amount of business done—the aggregate losses in the course of the decline of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, amounting to nearly $400,000. A. Parker & Co. and G. B. Markle & Co. own more than one-half the stock.

The work of clearing away the rubbish from the burnt district in Boston is going forward rapidly. Three hundred teams are employed in the work, at a cost of four dollars a load for each to the contractors. During the two weeks just past 46,000 loads of broken stone, brick and other debris have been hauled away and dumped into the bay; with this about three-quarters of an acre of land has been made. There is still an area of twenty-five acres to be filled, which, if the supply of material should continue, would be accomplished in about four months.

"Buy Us a Steinway, Father."

There are hundreds of families whose daughters and sons, if asked what they preferred for a holiday gift, would promptly exclaim: "Buy us a Steinway Piano—one of those charming uprights which are so much admired and in vogue; or a nice Square or a Square Grand." How their hearts would leap and their eyes sparkle for joy by the good father granting their ardent desire. Nine out of ten young ladies, if permitted to make their own choice, would prefer a fine Steinway to the costliest jewels and silks. Those superior instruments are the cheapest as well as the most durable of all others, and they are sold by the exclusive agents, Messrs. Hale, Cluett & Co., 122 Wood street, extremely low for cash, or on monthly payments. Hear the superb tones of the Steinways, and, our word for it, you will never be satisfied with any other make of piano. Of equal excellence are the Bradbury pianos, and which give the purchasers for the same amount of money more scope, more solid of tone, more variety of tone, a finer case and a more durable organ than any other manufacture in this country. These splendid Bradbury Organs will be sold on easy monthly payments and on the most accommodating terms. Call at Kloss & Bro.'s, buy a fine Steinway piano, or a superb Bradbury Organ, and the thanks of your entire family circle will certainly be accorded us for the suggestion.

Remember, Kloss & Bro. are the oldest and most reliable piano-house in this city; and they possess the confidence of the public for uprightness and honorable dealings, as well as for their superior knowledge of musical instruments in a greater degree, perhaps, than any house extant.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE OIL REGIONS.

The Proposed Coalition Between Refiners and Producers.

Progress of the Conference in New York.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, PA., December 17, 1872.

The *Courier's* special to-night, from the conference of producers and refiners' committees at New York, says: "The producers' committee insist on a stipulation that railway freights shall remain uniform for all parties, as per the contract with railroad companies which the Producers' Union made some time ago. The refiners' committee agree to this stipulation, excepting one Philadelphia party, Warden, who is believed to be the spokesman of another large concern. He refuses up to this hour to sign any contract prohibiting drawbacks when obtainable. The refiners' committee were more willing to make concessions to day than yesterday, and the general opinion to-night is, that a coalition is probable."

The feeling here is one of doubt, and the favorable result anticipated in the *Courier* special is not expected. At a meeting of the Titusville district Association to-day the consideration of the recommendation of the Producers' Council, that the local associations erect refineries, was postponed to await the action of the New York conference. A committee was appointed to confer with the owners of the Warren and Venango Railroad, and to ask that no discrimination be made against Titusville, as compared with other towns in the region, in the matter of freights, but to make this a common point.

THE PETROLEUM QUESTION.

The Attempted Coalition Between Producers and Refiners—History of the Negotiations up to the Present Time—Probable Failure to Agree—The Reasons For Such Failure.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, PA., December 16, 1872.

The numerous and varied plans which the producers of the oil regions have been during the last four months advancing, amending, adopting and endeavoring to put into operation, to control the production and enhance the price of crude oil, have not as yet resulted in the success angured by the projectors of the various schemes, and to-day it is not only safe to say that they have adopted a plan that will not enhance permanently the price of their product, but further that they have added to the magnitude of the problem and rendered a successful issue of their scheme practically an impossibility, by increasing not only the stock on hand but the daily production to proportions before unheard of. To control this would have been the first and central aim of the council having the movement in charge, for under the most favorable circumstances the plan they are seeking to put into operation could scarcely result other than in failure, and it believed that a few weeks and possibly an equal indefinite number of days will demonstrate to the producers that their time would have been very profitably employed in more wise efforts to equalize the supply and approximate it a little more closely to the consumption.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

To understand and review intelligently the present situation of the producers, it will be necessary to summarize the history of the past few months; and first, it must be conceded that in the start no one questioned the justice of any proper and legal efforts they might make to better their pecuniary condition. Under the depressed influence of a large and constantly increasing production in the lower part of the Parker and the whole of the St. Petersburg districts, crude oil touched such a low figure that, except in the upper districts, where the wells are shallow, the possession of well property which most men outside of the region regard as an inexhaustible source of wealth, became a medium for absolute loss unless oil was obtained in very large quantities. As first wail of distress came from Parker's Landing operators, who requested as early as the first of September the co-operation of all producers in a suspension of drilling operations for six months. That met with partial favor everywhere but at St. Petersburg, where it was wholly ignored, and no united action could be done without the operators of that district, the movement collapsed. The next effort to escape from fast approaching and to the majority plainly visible ruin, was precipitated on the region, without warning or notification of any kind, by the operators at Tidioute and Irvineton, in this district. The appointment men of other towns, announced that they had suspended the pumping of their wells for thirty days, and the drilling of new ones for six months, coinciding with the request that all join them. This virtually sacrificed, for the time being, all responsibility, and, it may be said, with doubts engendered by previous events, that it would be shared by all, was promptly met by the producers to a man, and on the first day of October not a wheel was being moved. Many remained idle until the first day of the following month, the intervening days of idleness affording the pipe companies time to clean out the accumulated sludge in their wells, the price advancing gradually as they were needed, and the producer doubtless actuated largely by the uncertainty of future events, aiding to keep the market up. By far the most important work done in the interim, however, was the formation of the Producers' Council and the creating by them of the Producers' Agency, at Titusville, a most wise and misunderstood, and blindly praised or weakly criticised, step which it may not be amiss to analyze a few of the leading features of it. They are as follows:

THE PRODUCERS' COUNCIL AND AGENCY.

First. The capital stock of the Agency to be not less than one million dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, the shares to be subscribed for only by the members of the Petroleum Producers' Association or the Council which manages its affairs; subscriptions to be paid in cash or oil at five dollars per barrel.

Second. Members of the Association to sell their oil only to the Agency, which is bound to take all offered by members, and pay therefor at least five dollars per barrel, for the market will take the entire supply as fast as offered, then cash shall be paid on its delivery; otherwise, the Agency shall pay three dollars in cash and give a certificate entitling the holder to an additional two dollars when the oil is sold.

Third. The Agency to sell no oil at less than five dollars per barrel without the consent of the council, and not to exceed that price if it can be helped.

Fourth. The Agency to have a commission on all sales sufficient to pay expenses and all contingencies, dividends, semi-annually, on the capital stock, free of taxes.

Fifth. Sub-agencies to be established for the receipt, storage, sale, etc., of oil, and the price on the sales to be such as the Agency may direct, whenever it be practicable so to manage with the railroads.

Sixth. Whenever the production shall be permanently in excess of the demand, the Council shall determine at what time the production shall be restrained, and what means are best calculated to accomplish the result, which may be by providing for the purchase of

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1872.

It is stated that C. Towers, Esq., who was spoken of in connection with the United States Senatorship, has withdrawn from the canvass, and that a letter to that effect is now in the hands of a personal friend in Philadelphia.

ALTHOUGH Mr. COLFAX has not formally announced his acceptance of the offer of the *Tribune* Association, there is no longer any doubt that he will soon assume the editorial conduct of that paper. It is likely, indeed, that the contract is already virtually concluded, since the persons who are reported to be concerned with Mr. ORTON in carrying the fifty-one shares of the capital stock purchased by him, are understood to be favorable to the proposition. The change will of course restore the paper to its normal relations with the Republican party. Mr. COLFAX'S acceptance of the position will involve his resignation of the office of Vice President of the United States; the first instance of a resignation of either President or Vice President, in the history of the country.

THE bill for the better protection of immigrants, introduced last session, is to be called up in the *House* to-day. The proposed measure has been carefully framed, and resembles, in essentials, the law existing in Great Britain with regard to the same subject. Proper regulations are made for the safety and comfort of immigrants while at sea, and for their protection after reaching our shores. Express provisions are also established to prevent the landing of notorious criminals or paupers. It is to be hoped the bill will be placed upon its passage without delay. The volume of immigration is constantly increasing. This year it has averaged nearly a thousand a day, and it will not be long before we shall count our emigrants by the million, every year. It has also been proved that the numbers, as well as the social grade, of this important element of our population, have increased with the augmented facilities for transportation. Immigration means nearly all that there is in the United States, except its free institutions, and it is time that the hardy foreign bone and sinew which helps to build up the nation were properly cared for while in transit hither.

GRAVE complications have arisen between Japan and Peru, which may possibly eventuate in war between those countries. Some time ago, it seems, a Peruvian vessel, while on her voyage from China with a cargo of coolies, put into the port of Yokohama for repairs. While thus detained, one of the coolies escaped and made complaint to the Japanese authorities of cruelty at the hands of the captain, alleging, at the same time, that he was being conveyed to Peru by force and against his consent. The Japanese thereupon took possession of the entire cargo and declared the coolies free. The captain of the vessel having protested against this proceeding, he was himself seized and given his choice between a hundred lashes or an equal number of days' imprisonment. The action of the Japanese authorities has given great offense to Peru, their assumption of jurisdiction over a traffic fully recognized and allowed between China and Peru being regarded as without precedent in the history of errors. An envoy, backed by a strong naval squadron, has now been dispatched to demand apology and indemnification from the government of the Mikado. Whether these will be forthcoming remains to be seen. The moral sympathies of the Western powers will certainly be with Japan in the controversy.

THE recommendation of the Comptroller of the Currency relative to the abolition of the usury clause of the banking act, and the bill which has been introduced into Congress in pursuance of the suggestion, are favorably commented upon by the principal papers of the country, without respect to party; the hope being generally expressed that the proposed measure may be successful. A strong argument in favor of the passage of the bill, which we do not recollect to have seen mentioned, is the fact that whenever money is commercially worth more than legal interest, it will always command and receive more, in spite of any legislative restrictions that may be imposed; for these the business interests of the country have thus far always found a way to evade. The legal rate of interest varies greatly in different States. In our own Commonwealth, as also throughout New England, and in Kentucky and Maryland, it is six per cent; in New York seven per cent.; in Wisconsin, Illinois and Missouri ten per cent., and in Virginia and Minnesota twelve. The penalties for violating the statute are also quite as various. In course of time it is probable that usury laws will be removed from the statute books of all the [illegible] generally understood that competition governs the money market not less than other markets, and that borrowers will never pay higher rates than their necessities or opportunities render expedient.

CORPORATIONS of various kinds are at length beginning to discover that the people have some rights which they are bound to respect. In a telegraphic suit recently decided in a Wisconsin court, a principle was affirmed which is of general public interest and importance. The facts were that a business firm in that State some time ago sent to the telegraph office a night dispatch, directing their brokers in New York city to purchase a specified number of shares of certain railroad stock. The message, however, was not forwarded until the middle of the next day, in consequence of which delay the purchase of the stock cost the plaintiff five hundred dollars more than it would have done if the dispatch had been promptly forwarded. Suit for the recovery of this amount was therefore brought against the telegraph company, and a decision has just been rendered for the plaintiff. The defense was based on the terms of the contract, printed on the back of the blank on which the message was written, stating that the company would not be liable for delay or errors in transmitting it. The court, however, decided that the company ought to be held to a strict legal accountability for the prompt and intelligent performance of its duty, since it would else cease to be a medium on which the business community could depend for certain information of any greater speed in transmission and certainty of delivery than is afforded by the mails. At the present time the decision involves a moral of particular force.

THE *Anzeiger*, a German paper of Washington, D. C., some time ago stated that a criminal of a high grade had been released from prison in Germany on condition of emigrating to the United States. The names of the rogue, and of the place of his crime, conviction and commutation of sentence, were given with the utmost precision. In fact, the entire statement purported to have been copied from a newspaper, name given, published in Germany. As soon as he saw the statement, Herr von SCHLOETZER, German Minister at Washington, instituted inquiries on the subject, or, at any rate, referred the matter to Berlin for inquiry, with the result of ascertaining that the whole story was mere fiction! Not only was the alleged convict found to be an imaginary character, but no such newspaper as the one cited as authority for the statement was known to exist! All this was told by the Minister himself in a note to the *Anzeiger*.

This subject, the immigration of criminals, belongs to the sensational order. The announcement that convicts are coming to our shores by ship loads produces upon many city readers an effect like that produced upon the timid inhabitants of a farm house in the country by the report that panthers have lately been seen or heard in their neighborhood. This certain New York reporters well know, and, like Mr. AUGUSTUS TOMLINSON in "Paul Clifford," priding themselves upon the tragic power of their narratives, they delight every now and then to make themselves poets in the easy a way. There is, perhaps, good reason to think that in this manner gross injustice has been done to those poor Italians who have lately been landed at New York. The Consul General of Italy, who ought to know, assures us that they are neither robbers nor brigands, but honest people willing to work. But, few people, it is feared, will be inclined to employ foreigners concerning whom such damaging suspicions have been published. Really there seems to have been not a little cruelty or thoughtlessness in the origin of these representations.

THE KANAWHA CANAL.

This is a free country, and the Pittsburgh *Post* has as undoubted a right to oppose any or all of the various projects on foot for the feasible solution of the important question of cheap transportation between the West and the East as, during and since the war, it had to withstand the passage of the various measures designed to promote the success of the national cause, and the conservation of the great principles established by the conflict. This freedom does not, however, carry with it the right of misrepresentation as well as of resistance. It is perfectly proper for that paper to prove, if it can, that the general government has no authority to undertake the completion of the James River and Kanawha Canal; but it has no right whatever—unless it has irrefragable proof that such is the fact—to denounce it as a plan of designing men "who are seeking to add another to the enormous corporate monsters who are bestriding this wide continent." The question is one for thoughtful discussion, not for going into a rage over. If our contemporary knows anything at all of the facts and circumstances connected with the proposition, it knows that, of itself, and aside from the question of government aid, the projected canal is a meritorious scheme, whose completion would to a considerable extent result in solving one of the most important problems of the day—that of reducing the cost of freight transportation from one section of our country to the other, and of increasing the facilities of the West for reaching foreign markets. Many years ago Virginia undertook the task, with high hopes of carrying it through. It was too great for her, however, and the project has languished in incompleteness for more than a quarter of a century. Government is now asked to finish the work and take the future tolls for reimbursement. After the money so advanced has been refunded from revenue derived from tolls, the canal *is to be* held forever as a public highway, *free of all* tolls, except for purposes of repair. This is all there is of the matter. The importance of the work to the commercial interests of the nation are apparent at a glance. The States of Virginia and of West Virginia have both petitioned Congress to accept for the country their entire interests in the line. The subject has been critically canvassed in all its phases by Boards of Trade and Commercial Conventions, representing all shades of political opinion. State after State of the Mississippi Valley have urged Congress to complete and control it for the benefit of the country at large. These facts, however, the *Post* carefully suppresses; but thrums monotonously on its old interminable string of the endangered "liberty of the people." It is getting to be tiresome.

SENATOR SUMNER IN FRANCE.

M. MICHEL CHEVALIER, the celebrated French publicist, has published a short newspaper notice of Senator SUMNER'S well known lecture on the Franco-German war. So long ago as in 1833 or 34, when LOUIS PHILIPPE was King, with M. THIERS for his Minister, M. CHEVALIER was sent by the latter to this country as a commissioner to examine and report upon our railroad and canal systems, and his "Letters on the United States" were much read and talked about in their day. In the review just referred to Mr. SUMNER is spoken of as one of the most distinguished citizens of a country whose opinion concerning French affairs it most imports Frenchmen to know. The American Senator's opposition to standing armies as the permanent plagues of European States is cited with approval, and then the reviewer examines some of the influences, upon which Mr. SUMNER relies as the forces by which European statesmen are to be induced to adopt more civilized ideas and to dispense with the great military organizations at present deemed essential to the safety of their respective States. In Germany especially Mr. SUMNER thinks that the spirit of free inquiry and the power of the German mind will certainly before very long effect a reformation in this matter, and put an end to that immense outlay of money in the maintenance of soldiers, which has done so much to impoverish the people and to postpone the reign of universal peace. To M. CHEVALIER this view does not seem to give sufficient countenance to this hopeful view of the subject. While the great German teachers of the past inculcated the principles of peace and humanity, their successors, according to M. CHEVALIER, have spent their lives in exciting the German youth against France, while Frenchmen were raising monuments in honor of eminent German savans. He also lays upon Prussia the entire responsibility for the military activity which now prevails over the continent of Europe, and for the existing apprehensions of a general war. The criticism is really quite curious as an illustration of the blindness of so many of the ablest and best informed Frenchmen to familiar facts which tell against their nation. It would be unjust to assume in such a writer a deliberate purpose to deceive his readers, and the supposition of ignorance is out of the question. Perhaps the most probable theory is the one which refers the phenomenon to a predominance of self-love which renders it impossible for Frenchmen of this class to apply the same standard to their own and other nationalities, so that precisely the same acts seem to them to bear a different moral character as they are done by themselves and by other nations.

With M. CHEVALIER'S notion of national responsibility for standing armies, it is instructive to compare the notion of Mr. EDWARD A. FREEMAN, the eminent English historian. In a late paper in *Macmillan's Magazine* Mr. FREEMAN SAYS:

> "Till the Ethiopian shall change his skin and the leopard his spots, armies cannot be got rid of on the mainland of Europe. As long as France still keeps up a force either of the will or of the power to play the part which she has gone on playing for so many ages, so long Germany must stand ready for her own defence."

Upon Senator SUMNER'S other proposed remedy for the evil of standing armies, namely, arbitration, M. CHEVALIER does not look with lively hope of its general use so long as Prince BISMARCK shall preside over the destinies of Germany. Supposing the Prince out of the way, M. CHEVALIER thinks it probable that before a very long time, a European, or rather a universal opinion may be formed sufficiently powerful to control the governments, and both to introduce new rules of international law and to enforce their observance. When this time shall come, there will exist in reality the United States of Europe. M. CHEVALIER, however, looks for the happy results of the application of the principle of arbitration not in the entire prevention of wars, but in rendering them less frequent than heretofore. The means of hindering all war, even war the most iniquitous and most worthy of universal execration, do not exist, and "never will exist." On this point the Frenchman expresses himself as strongly as Mr. FREEMAN. But, on the other hand, "it is possible," he says, "to make war more or less frequent; the advance of civilization permits this hope, and arbitration is an expedient honorable, moral, which will succeed in a great number of cases." In conclusion, M. CHEVALIER recognizes the initiation of the practice by a great nation, like the United States as "an immense service rendered to the world." He seems also to give Mr. SUMNER a degree of credit in the matter rather greater than the Senator is known in this country to deserve.

THE SOUTH.

Some weeks ago the New York *Herald* sent a correspondent into the Southern States, with instructions to ascertain and report upon their actual political, social and financial condition, impartially and without reference to the squabbles of politicians on either side. In Monday's issue of that paper he sums up his survey of the field. He states that nothing can be more pitiful that the crude mental discipline of the Southern mind. Very few of them, he says, are informed, or capable of information, as to the public tone of the North. Educated under a vicious school of journalism and stump-speaking, they have been led to believe that it is impossible for a man to differ with them and be honest. With regard to the Alabama muddle, now fortunately ended, he states that in the earliest stages of the controversy it was admitted to him by prominent conservatives that a fair count of the vote from the two districts in dispute would show Republican members elect, and that it was hinted to SPENCER, also, "that he could fix the matter up and go to the Senate by letting the Democrats have the State government." This would seem to throw the responsibility of the trouble on the party which has complained the loudest. With respect to Louisiana, he says there is no doubt that it ought to be reformed from WARMOTH without delay. He further expresses the opinion that if the electoral votes of Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana and Alabama had been necessary to turn the Presidential election last November, there would have been revolution in all those States. Repudiation, he says, is possible as a political tenet and party cry in nearly every State of the South except Kentucky, Missouri, Mississippi and Texas. The aggregate State debt of the South is not equal to the year's cotton crop, but the manner of its negotiation and the paucity of its results upon enterprise inspire the growling multitude with the spirit of repudiation, and many of the negroes do not understand the meaning or necessity of public credit. He considers the present government of Georgia to be one decent government of the South, because a higher grade of men direct it, and thinks that if the same class of native white men had come cheerfully to the front in the other States, the Northern carpet-baggers would have done no more than to govern a few years. He believes Governor CLAYTON, of Arkansas, to be a better citizen and ruler "than cooler blooded and nominally more liberal men," of whom he says "their character declared for GREELEY until their nominations were rejected by the President." The prime need of the entire South he holds to be a truce to party politics, and a general appliance of the energies of the people, white and black, to the development of their various material resources and productive and educational interests. In all of which he is undoubtedly correct.

Travelers of good reputation who have sailed up the Nile have solemnly declared that they had heard the church bells of their native towns ringing on the clear and quiet air. A recent English explorer explains it as due to the action of the moving sands on a peculiar slope on the Peninsular of Sinai, where, from certain unknown acoustic principles, this motion of particles inspire most peculiar vibrations and cadences in the air.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Mayor of St. Louis has taken to task the individual in charge of the Social Evil Hospital in that city, for furnishing the inmates with such luxuries as will offer a premium for licentiousness. While the money to support the institution is drawn from the fallen women, the Mayor says, the city has taken charge of these people, and assumes the right to decide how even their money shall be expended. It is the intention to build, from the fund derived from this class, a reformatory establishment in connection with the hospital.

A young colored man living on the Eastern Shore of Maryland has just had a pair of boots built for him in Baltimore, which are eighteen and a half inches in length, and broad in proportion. Twenty pounds of calf skin and sole leather were used in their manufacture. The boy is only nineteen years old, and has not yet attained his full growth. If he has attained the stature which the length of his foot indicates, according to the Greek sculptor's rule, he must be something over nine feet high.

During the season of navigation just closed there have been eight hundred and sixty-three vessel disasters on the Western lakes. Eighty vessels were completely lost. Most of these disasters have occured since August, the autumn having been unusually prolific of severe gales.

England will want in the twelve months between September, 1872, and September, 1873, one hundred million bushels of wheat from foreign fields. She is now receiving five million bushels per week, of which a considerable share is from France, where the crop has been excellent.

The semi-civilized kingdoms of the South Pacific show signs of old age in their infancy. The production of sugar in the Sandwich Islands is gradually diminishing, and so is the population. Feejee calls for Asiatic immigration, for the native Feejeeans will not bend to the hoe.

CAPACITY OF THE LAKE ERIE CANAL.—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* declares, after a careful review of the lake and canal freight markets for the season, that the capacity of the Erie Canal to do the business seeking transport by that route is greater than the capacity of the lake fleet to do the business seeking transportation to the East.

The fact of the proprietors of a woolen manufactory in New Zealand receiving an order for the supply of goods to the East India market is suggestive of the great revolution which may take place in the current of trade and commerce when the vast resources of the British antipodal colony become more fully developed.

Chicago packers have thus far silenced 429,430 hogs during the present packing season. The receipts of hogs for the past week add up 134,737.

During the last few weeks large quantities of California wines have been shipped to the East. This year's vintage, in regard to quantity, has been pronounced very good by the wine men, but little of the quality is yet known.

The product of three iron furnaces in Boyd county, Kentucky, yielded more profit to the owners last year than all the tobacco raised in Daviess county, where that staple is largely raised, to all the producers of that weed combined.

The large magazines of the government at Washington, containing 3,000 tons of gunpowder, are the occasion of considerable solicitude, just now, to those living near them, and it is asserted that an explosion would destroy many of the public buildings and send the dome of the Capitol itself sailing off through space. The Board inspector suggests their removal to a safer place.

The protectionists in Italy, encouraged by the policy of President Thiers, are agitating for discriminatory duties against England, and more particularly against Manchester cottons.

A new attacking particular attention as a material for roofing buildings, for which purpose it has been found to be peculiarly adapted.

The State of Ohio, according to the report of the Secretary of State recently published, during the last year chartered sixty-two railroad companies, with an aggregate authorized capital of $69,400,000. Also, three railroad companies were authorized to increase their capital stock by $870,000. The Secretary recommends a general revision and codification of the laws regulating corporations, now 250 in number, and some of them indefinite or conflicting.

A large colony of emigrants from the neighborhood of Dresden, Germany, are preparing to come to Michigan. The proposition is to buy a township, lay it out in lots suited to farms of different sizes, and settle about five hundred people at once. The farms are to contain from ten to one hundred and sixty acres each.

PERSONAL.

The gossipy New York correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, a lady, by the way, devotes a late letter to the discussion of the question, "Must a man be little to be big?" She thinks there is no sort of doubt about it, and gives as evidence that this is true, the fact that all the eminent lawyers, ministers and statesmen are small of stature. From the latter class, however, she excepts Sumner and Conkling, who are, she says, of fame, adding, "but they don't amount to much to any one but themselves."

Miss Linda Gilbert is meeting with great success in her efforts to establish a library in the prison at St. Louis. Large contributions of books have been sent in, and others are promised. It now remains for the county court to furnish the necessary bookcases.

It is stated that Edwin Forrest was a circus rider in his early youth; only for a limited period, however. A characteristic anecdote is related of him, which occurred during his dramatic career. He was once acting in a Western city, and was greatly annoyed by one of the minor actors, who, night after night, repeated the few lines he had to say in a very dull, listless manner. At last, during a rehearsal, Forrest got in a towering rage, and stopped the actor, ordering him to repeat the lines as he would—enunciating them with the full strength of his majestic voice. The actor, in sheer despair, retorted: "If I had $50 per night, instead of $6 per week, I would talk that way." Forrest asked: "Is that all you get?" The actor replied in the affirmative. "Say them as you please, then," said Forrest. The next day he sent him a check for $40, with a recommendation to act up to the worth of it. The little incident is characteristic of the man. Although he was very imperious and exacting upon the stage, and often bullied managers and company alike, he had an intense pride in his profession, and was always quick to defend it.

Apropos of General Hancock's assumption of the command of the military division of the East, to which he was lately appointed by the President, the St. Paul papers express unfeigned regret at his departure from that city. Many of his personal friends, desirous of testifying in some way their appreciation of the man and the gallant soldier, tendered to him a complimentary banquet before his departure, but this General Hancock reluctantly declined, upon account of pressing engagements. The *Pioneer* says: "Although our citizens have thus been debarred from giving expression in a public manner to their sentiments of esteem and regard, General Hancock will carry with him to his more enlarged and useful field of labor the heartfelt wishes of a numberless host of warm friends in this military department for his continued health and prosperity."

George Francis Train announces the *Train Ligne*, one million circulation, pronouncing it an "obscene" newspaper, and stating that news stands and newsboys will be supplied by Woodhull, Claflin & Co. We suspect, however, that George, with all his cheek, will talk rather cautiously in this singular journal, for when he gets into "bastiles" he likes to be able to see his way out.

Olive Logan proposes to retire from the lecture field after the present season. While she has never written or said anything strikingly wise or original, she has given the public a good many good things and not one calculated to do harm, and she will carry with her to her retirement the good wishes of all.

The London newspapers record the death, from starvation, of John Haddy, a barrister at law, an excellent scholar, and a gentleman by act of Parliament. He had been at the bar for sixteen years, but could get no business, and could not afford to hire chambers, living in a penny lodging, and having his letters addressed to the porter's lodge, Middle Temple. He is described as "by nature an orator," and it is said sometimes obtained a meal by taking the chair at some one of the Fleet street debating clubs. He returned to his lodging, after an absence of six weeks, on Saturday evening, was found there destitute and dying, was conveyed to the Strand Workhouse, where his miseries ended on Monday.

General Robert C. Schenck, American Minister to England, has left Florence for Rome and Naples. Prior to his departure from Florence, Mr. James Gardiner Graham, United States Consul in that city, gave a grand banquet in his honor at the Palace Orsini. It was followed by a large and brilliant evening party, at which many of the leading members of the American colony and several distinguished Italians were present.

THE Baltimore *American* advocates the giving of bounty lands to the military telegraph operators, who served the government so well during the late war. It asserts that they, as a class, were the first exposed to danger; in many instantaneous acting as skirmishers, without being able to seek the shelter of trees and fences, from behind which skirmishers were accustomed to shoot. When the enemy made a detour and struck an advancing army in the rear, the telegraph operators were generally the first to be captured. For these and other reasons, the *American* thinks this corps of useful men should not be overlooked in the distribution of the public lands as rewards for patriotic services.

MILITARY CHANGES.

The Military Geographical Divisions—Names of the Commanders.

Recent changes in the United States Army, occasioned by the death of Gen. Meade and the promotion of Gen. McDowell, gives some interest to the geographical divisions into which the military commands are formed. The divisions are four in number, as follows: The Missouri, the South, the Atlantic, and the Pacific. These are subdivided into departments, of which there are twelve in all. Following is a list of divisions, with the departments of each:

The Division of the Missouri.—The division embraces nearly all of the States and Territories west of the Mississippi and east of the Sierras, including the Indian country, and stretching as far south as the southern boundary of Texas; commanded by Lieut. General Sheridan, headquarters, Chicago, Ill. The subdivisions are as follows: Department of Dakota, which embraces the State of Minnesota and the Territories of Dakota and Montana, headquarters at St. Paul; commander, Major-General Hancock, now to be succeeded by Brigadier-General Terry; Department of the Platte, embracing the States of Iowa and Nebraska, the Territories of Utah and Wyoming, and one or two posts in Colorado Territory, Brigadier-General Ord commanding; headquarters at Omaha; Department of the Missouri, embracing the States of Missouri, Kansas, and Illinois, and the Territories of Colorado and New Mexico; Brigadier-General Pope commanding; headquarters at St. Louis; Department of Texas, which includes the State of Texas and the Indian Territory, Brigadier-General Augur commanding; headquarters at San Antonio, Texas.

Division of the South.—This division was formerly commanded by Major-General Halleck; at his death it was discontinued, the department commanders reporting directly to headquarters at Washington. It is now revived, and Major-General McDowell is to command, with headquarters at Louisville, Ky. The subdivisions are two, the Department of the South, which will be commanded by General Schofield, and is made up of the following States: North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida (except the Gulf posts and Pensacola to Key West), Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee; headquarters at Louisville. The other department, that of the Gulf, embraces the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi, and the Gulf posts as far eastward as Key West. Brevet Major-General Emory commanding; headquarters at New Orleans.

Division of the Atlantic.—The Departments of the East and of the Lakes are in this division, of which Major-General Hancock now takes command, with headquarters at New York (probably). The Department of the East embraces the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. This has been commanded by Gen. McDowell, under Gen. Meade, who commanded the Department of the Atlantic it will now be directly under Gen. Hancock's command. The Department of the Lakes comprises Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Indiana, with the northern frontier as far east as Ogdensburg, N. Y., Brigadier-General Cooke commanding; headquarters at Detroit.

Division of the Pacific.—This division is commanded by Major General Schofield, headquarters at San Francisco. The subdivisions are as follows: Department of California, comprising a part of California and the State of Nevada, headquarters at San Francisco, and directly under General Schofield's command; the Department of Arizona includes that Territory and the lower part of California, Brevet Major-General Crook commanding, headquarters at Prescott, Arizona; the Department of the Columbia comprises the State of Oregon and the Territories of Alaska and Washington, Brigadier General Canby commanding, headquarters at Portland, Oregon.

BOLD ROBBERY IN LUZERNE COUNTY.

The Titusville Tactics Repeated—The Inmates of the House Bound and Gagged—$1,540 in Money and a Gold Watch Taken.

[From the Scranton Republican, 16th.]

A most daring robbery and cruel treatment of the inmates of the house was perpetrated on Friday night near Carbondale. As near as we could ascertain, the following are the particulars of the affair. On Friday night last, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, six masked men went to the house of Anthony Battie, a merchant living on the turnpike in the suburb of Carbondale, about two hundred feet from "Old Lookout." Three of them entered the house, while three remained outside as spies and to guard, we suppose. The bell room occupied by Mr. Battie and his wife is on the same floor with the store. This they entered, and found Mr. Battie and his wife in bed. They told them to make no noise nor give an alarm or they would kill them. Mr. Battie showed fight and struggled manfully, but it was useless. He was struck on the head with the butt end of a revolver and stunned, secured and gagged. His wife was also bound and gagged. They then went up stairs where a servant girl and a nephew of Mrs. Battie were sleeping, bound and gagged them. Having all in the house completely at their mercy, and past giving an alarm; and it would have astounded to nothing if they had, as the house was some distance from any other; they returned to Mr. Battie and demanded of him to go to the store and open the safe. He knew it was useless to resist, as he was completely in their power, and acceded to their demand. While he was going there and during the time he was unlocking the safe, two revolvers were pointed at his head and one at his heart. The safe was opened and they took therefrom $1,500 in currency, and two $20 gold pieces and a gold watch and chain. After getting their booty they left, leaving Mr. Battie in the storeroom bound.

Mr. and Mrs. B are badly injured. Mrs. Battie is confined to bed from the injuries received. Mr. Battie is a man about forty-five years of age. The burglars have been traced as far as this city.

A Novel Liquor Decision.

The Iowa correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* says that in Des Moines there is a People's Temperance Association, composed largely of reformed drunkards, who keep a vigilant eye on whisky selling. By the aid of this association a suit was brought in the District Court by Mrs. Ann Priestly, in an action for damages in the sum of $5,000 against Asa Hilerb, for selling intoxicating liquors to her husband, thereby incapacitating him from attending to his business, and thus doing great damage to his family. A large number of witnesses were examined, and the case most stubbornly contested by six of the leading attorneys of the State, Judge Maxwell presiding. The Judge gave the various questions which arose during the trial careful attention, and his rulings were principally against the prosecution. The trial lasted nearly five days. At the close the Court gave the case to the jury with instructions.

The jury, after three hours, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and fixed the damages at $1,500 and costs of suit. The defense at once gave notice of a motion for a new trial.

It is the opinion among sound lawyers that the verdict will stick, and, if so, it is one of the most important cases tried in Iowa, and that it is so considered is apparent from the fact that from all parts of the State come inquiries respecting it. It will place every liquor seller in the State at the mercy of the family of those to whom he sells liquor. A sale of liquor once proven is enough to warrant actual and exemplary damages. It applies to persons who sell liquor in the traffic. Whether by maker, agent, clerk, barkeeper, or otherwise, and the result will be the abandonment of the business almost entirely in the State.

Fall of a Detonating Meteor in Kentucky

The Louisville Courier-Journal, 14th, adding, "but they don't amount to much to any one but themselves."

Just after sundown yesterday afternoon a large red light, having the appearance of a great ball of fire, suddenly appeared in the south, and for several seconds seemed to stand motionless in the heavens. Then starting off with an uncertain, faltering motion, it moved slowly toward the horizon in a southerly direction, gradually fading in its flight from a lurid red to a dark, purplish hue and leaving a dense blue stream of smoke behind, which remained for several minutes after the disappearance of the meteor.

When the singular body of light first came into view it might well reflection corresponding with the color of the meteor flashed suddenly upon the ground and seemed to illuminate the city and whole country around; and a few minutes after the meteor had faded from view a loud explosion was heard seemingly in a southerly direction, and several miles from the city. The phenomenon was doubtless one of those rare manifestations known as "falling meteors," and that it appeared after dark it would have formed one of the grandest spectacles of the kind ever witnessed in this country. The meteor was quite similar to that which appeared over this country in 1860, except that the latter was probably more brilliant, and that it moved more swiftly, and traversed a greater distance before its explosion.

It is probable that an aerolite, or mass of mineral, fell after the explosion. As these phenomena are very rare, and evidences of their existence are valuable in a scientific point of view, it is to be hoped that a sharp lookout will be kept for the heavenly stone, which may be found in this vicinity.

A Ten Thousand Dollar Bible.

[From the New York Herald.]

In the book store of Mr. Bouton, on Broadway, there is now on exhibition what is certainly the most valuable copy of the Holy Bible ever compiled. It represents the industrious toil for thirty years of an English collector of Biblical prints, etchings, engravings, original drawings in oil and water colors, and authoritative or curious editions of the Scriptures, and is now roughly valued at $10,000, though its real price may very likely prove to be much higher. The complete text used is that of Dr. Kitto's edition of King James' Bible; but this is but a fractional part of the sixty huge folio volumes through which it is spread. Sometimes the reader will turn over fifty consecutive pages of illustrations between the scattered fragments. Such subjects, for example, as "Susana and the Elders," or "Daniel in the Lion's Den," are enriched with scenes of illustrations drawn from every field of art—the convent missals of the mediæval ages, the strange, fanciful, striking false drawing of the Italian masters, the grotesque works of Dutch and German painters, and the later and more truthful efforts of modern artists. In all, this wonderful monument of loving devotion to a worthy hobby includes no less than 30,000 illustrations of various kinds, some of them worth from $50 to $100 each, and extracts from some thirty editions of the sacred texts. Such a treasure ought speedily to find a purchaser in some of our great libraries, where it would be an enduring spring of delight and instruction to artists and men of letters.

How the Niagara Suspension Bridge Stands the Test of Time.

[From the Lockport (N. Y.) Journal.]

It is now some twenty years since the great Suspension Bridge was built over the Niagara river. The question of its safety has recently been agitated, and critical investigation has accordingly been made by the Chief Engineer and Directors of the Great Western Railway. The caps on the towers covering the cables have been removed and the cables found to be as perfect in all respects as they ever were. But most important of all, the anchorage of the cables was thoroughly inspected. The masonry over one of them was removed for about twelve feet, or below where the wires are attached to the anchor chains. A portion of the cable is imbedded in water-lime cement. For twenty years it has been there, yet, on removing it and rubbing the paint off the wires, the latter were found as bright and perfect as when placed there, the cement having preserved the wire and anchor chains intact. The examination was made in the presence of competent engineers, who have expressed themselves as above to the directors of the bridge company.

The Man with a Set of Teeth in his Bowels.

Two weeks ago a man named Charles Pickel, employed in Newark, N. J., swallowed his upper set of false teeth. He was attended by Dr. Cutter, whose efforts to get the teeth out were unsuccessful, and he could do nothing more than direct his patient to confine his diet to milk, and take each day about a pint of sweet oil. The doctor called upon Pickel frequently, expecting to be called upon when the teeth should lodge at some impassable point in the bowels, to perform one of the most dangerous and painful operations known to the profession. It was generally supposed among physicians that the voidance of the teeth, attached as they were to a plate weighing 100 grains, was an impossibility; hence the astonishment of Dr. Cutter on Monday, when he learned that his patient no longer needed his services. The gold plate was considerably tarnished, owing to the action of the acids of the stomach, but otherwise it seemed none the worse for its progress through forty feet of intestines.

Leaking of Blood Vessels.

It is a curious circumstance that all blood-vessels in the body are so constructed that the serum of the blood actually transudes through their walls. As the sizy fluid passes onwardly it also passes through all the investing tissues, and finally the thinnest, watery part escapes upon the surface of the skin. In this unceasing process the muscles, membranes, ligaments and viscera are kept supple, soft, and elastic. When that fluid is in excess, beyond what is necessary for keeping the motor apparatus in working condition, and the functions of the skin are imperfectly performed, then the accumulation is a dropsy.

There is sometimes a sudden relaxation of the fibres of the arteries, which allows the escape of the red corpuscles of blood with the flowing out serum. The person thus circumstanced rarely recovers, but bleeds to death, because the arteries lose their restraining power over the current within them, which is called *zerpara hemorrhagica* by physicians.

During the Sick.

In shape color and smell the toadstool closely resembles the mushroom, yet the one is a poisonous fungus, the other a wholesome vegetable. Many of the advertised and unadvertised slops which unscrupulous speculators are trying to persuade the credulous at "as good as Hostetter's Bitters," bear a like superficial resemblance to that inestimable vegetable restorative. Quite a number of these dangerous *imps* have started up within the last two years, and doubtless many worthy people have been poisoned by them. Some of these wolves wear the sheep's clothing of pretended morality, and weigh against medicinal stimulation as they vend their acrid poisons; while others offer their liquid compounds of "forty rod rum" and condemned drug under the slang names of "Eye Openers," "Mornin' Glories," Cobweb Cutters," and the like. Beware of them all, for they are deadly and detestable.

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GREAT CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY,

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DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at LOWEST RATES.

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WE OFFER FOR SALE FREE FROM ALL TAXES,

$50,000 SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, Turtle Creek Division, at 86 and Accrued Interest.

This Mortgage is a FIRST LIEN on the first twelve miles of the Road, and is a Lien for the whole of the sixteen years to run, in an absolute security, and pays 7 per cent. on the investment.

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Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, December 17, 1872.

The plan of the Secretary of the Postoffice Department to purchase all existing telegraph lines comes prominently before the public today, in the report of the hearing given by a committee of the House to the advocates of that plan. Its acceptance or rejection is of vital interest to business men, and especially to bankers. Under the present registry system of the Postoffice Department the government does not hold itself responsible for any loss of letters or packages committed to its care. In what condition would the sender of a message be, who should be inflicted with a loss by the delay of such message in the hands of the government postal telegraph, if the Department shirked all responsibility as it does now?

In this connection, a suit recently decided in Milwaukee is of interest. It seems a gentleman in that city sent a message to his broker in Wall street ordering the purchase of 250 shares of Northwest. Instead of sending the message that night, it was not forwarded until one o'clock the next day, when the stock was purchased at a figure which cost $500 more than it would have cost had the dispatch been sent the night before. In an action against the Telegraph Company, brought to recover the amount of the loss, the company made defense that the printed contract on their blanks had the condition—

"The company shall not be liable for errors or delays in the transmission or delivery, or from non-delivery of such messages from whatever cause occurring, and shall only be bound in such cases to return the amount paid by the sender." With regard to this plea, the court, in the course of its decision, said:

"There are certain reasonable and limitations which a corporation may impose. Atmospheric conditions which prevent the working of the wires, injury to the wire by detaining persons, &c., might be limitations of their liabilities, which are not infringements of any principle of public policy. But there is no defense set up that the wires of the company were not in good condition, or that the business of the company was so great they could not send it. I think the construction the plaintiff's counsel gave to those conditions is correct. The language of such contract must be construed strictly against themselves. The ingenuity of the counsel for the plaintiff is entitled to recover the difference between the value of two hundred and fifty shares at the opening of the New York Stock Exchange on the morning of the 26th of December, 1871, and the price at which they were purchased at 1:34 P. M., when the dispatch was received."

In such cases as the above the telegraph companies can be held responsible on account of negligence, where as the government in transmitting messages as in the delivery of letters would be practically irresponsible.

This is certainly a strong and practical argument against the scheme which proposes to make the telegraphic system of the country a part of the machinery of the Postoffice Department.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¼	117¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112¼	112¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112¼	112¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112¼	112¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116¼	116¼
10-40s	109¾	109¾
New 5s	111¾	111¾
Gold	111¾	111¾
Currency 6s	112¾	112¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¾
United States 6s of 1881	117¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113
United States 5-20s of 1865	115¼
United States 10-40s	109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116¼
Currency 6s	112¾

—Mr. Meriam, of New York, has introduced into the House at Washington the following substitute for section 20 of the banking act, which ought to pass and very probably may, unless the speculators rally to defeat it:

And be it further enacted, That every association may take, receive, and charge on any loan or discount made, or upon any note, bill of exchange, or other evidence of debt, interest at the rate allowed by the laws of the State or Territory where the association is located; but it shall be lawful to contract for, or receive interest at any rate, and to contract for payment and receipt of any rate of interest; provided, however, that no greater rate than that allowed by the laws of any State or Territory in which the bank is located shall be recovered in any action, except where the agreement to pay such greater rate is in writing.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 17, 1872.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Canton	57½	57½	57½	57½
Western Union Tel	79¼	80	80	80
Quicksilver	39¾	39¾	40	40
Pacific Mail	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Adams Express	95½	95½	95½	95½
Wells, Fargo & Co	88	88	88	88
American Exp's	68		68	
United States Express	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
New York Central	95¾	96	95¾	95¾
Erie	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Michigan Central	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
Illinois Central	123		124	
Cleveland and Pittsburg	93		93	
Chicago and Northwest	82	82	82	82
Do preferred	87½	87½	87½	87½
Rock Island	106½	106½	106½	106½
St. Paul	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Do preferred	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Wabash	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Do. Preferred	67½	67½	67½	67½
Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Ohio and Mississippi	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Toledo Pref'd	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Chicago and Alton	111		111	
Do. preferred				
Boston, Hartford & Erie	9		9	
Harlem	131		131	
New Jersey Central	58¾		58¾	

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks.

Penn's Central	56½	Lehigh Valley R. R.
Phila. & Erie	19¾	Pennsylvania R. R.
Lehigh Navigation	57	United Co.'s of N. J.
Catawissa	35¾	Northern Central
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	35¾	Reading

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, December 17.—Flour dull and light, but holders firm; middling $7 25. Wheat firmly held. No. 2 spring $1 20; No. 3 red winter $1 28. Corn—demand light, but holders firm; No. 2 mixed 35c. Oats—demand light, but holders firm; No. 2 mixed 29c. Whisky firm at 90c. Mess pork nominal at $15. Meats quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats—shoulders 4½c; clear ribs 5¾c; clear 5¾c. Bacon—shoulders 6c; clear ribs 6¾c; clear 7c. Lard firm at 7½c. Hogs steady at 3 60@3 70 for light, and 3 75@3 90 for heavy. Receipts 2,000 hogs.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, December 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; choice white and amber $2 lower to-day; prime white $1 90@1 95; good to prime red winter $1 85@1 90; fair to prime do $1 80@1 85; common to good do $1 70@1 80. Corn scarce and firm; mixed western 65c. Oats firm and quiet at 45@46c. Rye firm, with a downward tendency; prime York $1 10. Bulk meats and bacon unchanged. Hams—new (packed) 13½@14c; old 12½@13c. Western lower steady; choice roll 9½c. Whisky firmer and higher at $1 06.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, December 17.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat steady; No 1 red winter held at $1 05. Corn quiet; old 40@42c. Oats dull; No 1 state 35c; No 2, 33c. Provisions—Refined quiet; standard White car lots, 10½@10½c; pails 10½@10½c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy; No 1 Milwaukee $1 20¼; No 2 do do $1 16¼; No 3 do $1 10¼. Corn dull and lower; No 1, 36c; No 2, 35½c. Oats dull and heavy; No 1, 34½c. Barley firm and in fair demand; No 1, 86c; No 2, 80½c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 17.—Flour firm; family $6 50@6 75. Pork—all and mess nominal at $13 75. Hams—sugar cured and ferour at 16@16½c. Coffee firm at 20@21c. Others unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., December 17.—Wheat firm and quiet; No 1 Minnesota $1 50. Corn firm at 50c. Barley—two rowed at $1 05.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 17.—Cotton in good demand; sales 7,500 bales; middling 20½c; low middling 19½c; good ordinary 18½c; net receipts 6,000 bales; exports to Great Britain 5,000 bales; stock 177,000 bales.

New York.

NEW YORK, December 17.—Cotton higher; middling uplands 20½c; sales of futures 75,000 bales, as follows: January 19½@19¾c; February 19¾@20c; March 20@20¼c; April 20¼@20½c; May 20 7-16@20½c; June 20¾@20 13-16c; July 21@21c. The total sales of cotton in this state 8,000@8,200, common to good 8¾@9c; good to prime 9¼@9¾c; prime to choice 9¾@10c; fancy 10¼@10½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 17.—Business continues quiet in all departments, and stocks held by commission houses are unchanged. Agents for the sale of prints report the brown shirtings are well in supply agents with short lines of bleached shirtings and cambrics, and fine and medium grad s scarce. Corset jeans are better regarded as to demand, and prices firm. Ticks and denims more firm. Foreign goods inactive, except for holiday styles and black mohair.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged in fair demand at $6 50@7 00. Wheat dull and nominal; No 1 at $1 30; No 2 at $1 26. Corn dull and nominal; No 1 at 40c; No 2 at 37½c. Oats dull; No 2 at 29c. Rye firm at 85c. Lard 7½@8c. Dressed hogs $4 55. Live hogs $3 75.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, December 17.—Cotton active; low middling 19½c. Flour steady and corn meal quiet and unchanged. Provisions active and firm. Bulk shoulders 4½@5c; sides firm. Lard—kettle dried 8@8½c. Hogs $3 75@4 00.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., December 17, 1872.

FLOUR—Firm and in fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and declined; No 1 spring $1 20; No 2 $1 12½ for spot; $1 13¾ for January. Corn dull and declined 1c; 35½@36½c; rejected 25½@26c. Oats dull and lower; No 2, 26c; rejected 22c. Rye scarce and firm; No 2, 60c. Barley firm and in fair demand; fall No 2, 80½c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged. Mess pork $13 75 spot. Lard steady, with a moderate demand at 7¾c, spot. Green hams in at 7¾@7½c or 10s@15 lbs average; sugar green meats nominally unchanged. Sales or bulk shoulders, 20 days c & d, at 4½c.

HIDES—Dull—Strong at 9c@9½c.

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New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112.

NEW YORK, December 17, 1872—P. M.

MONEY.

The stringency in the money market is the chief feature in financial circles to-day, borrowers paying as high as ¾ per cent per day. About the close of bank hours, when settlements with the bankers had made out their bank accounts, the rate declined to 6@7 per cent. It is generally supposed that artificial means are at work to make money scarce, and the Pacific Mail people are accused of locking up their funds as they did ten days ago. In addition to this the Treasury afforded an opportunity for strengthening money by withdrawing from the Bank of Commerce and Fourth National Bank $1,340,846 in legal tenders. Government money now remaining in these two banks, $1,345,846.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange firm at 109 for prime and 110¼ for sight.

GOLD.

Gold lower, declining from 112¾ to 111¾ with a recovery to 112. Loans—from 2 per cent. to flat for use. Clearings $26,000,000. Assistant Treasurer disbursed $79,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments lower this morning in sympathy with gold, and closed firm with a slight advance.

U. S. 6s, 1881, cps	117¾	5-20s, 1867	116¾
5-20s, 1862	112¾	5-20s, 1868, cps	116¾
5-20s, 1864	112¾	Now 5 per cents	111¾
5-20s, 1865	113	10-40s, cps	112¾
5-20s, 1865, new	115¼		

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull. Tennessee and Virginia consols heavy and lower.

Missouri 6s	96	Virginia, old	47
Tennessee, old	79	North Carolina, old	34
Tennessee, new	79½	North Carolina, new	19
Virginia, new	50		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks irregular, market alternated frequently between firmness and weakness. The chief interest centered in Pacific Mail, which fluctuated between 26 and 28, closing at 26. The decline to-day have been more evenly distributed than usual, with considerable activity in New York Central, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Wabash, Western Union, and Hannibal and St. Joe common. The market closed heavy, and the last dealings were in the selling prices. The *Commercial* says: A rumor that the Pacific Mail Company is about to issue bonds is reported very post freely to-day, and it is stated that the Executive Committee will authorize them to-morrow.

Canton	101¾	Do pref	77
W. U. Tel. Company	79¾	Wabash	40¾
Quicksilver	40¾	Do pref	67½
Adams Express	95½	Ft. Wayne	97¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	88	Chicago and Alton	110¾
American Express	68¼	Do pref	111
Pacific Mail	26	Illinois Central	124
New York Central	95¾	Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	93¾
Erie	14¾	Cleveland and Pittsburg	93
Michigan Central	94¼	Chicago and Northwest	82
Lake Shore	94¼	Do pref	87½
Illinois Central	124	Rock Island	106¾
Cleveland and Toledo	93	St. Paul	35¾
Chicago and Rock Island	106¾	Do pref	72¾
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	93¾	Western Union	79¾

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

Atlantic	December 18	Liverpool
Minnesota	December 18	Liverpool
Etruria	December 18	Glasgow
Venetian	December 18	Liverpool
Canada	December 21	Liverpool
Scotsman	December 21	Liverpool
Adriatic	December 21	Liverpool
City of Paris	December 21	Liverpool
Cephalonia	December 25	Liverpool
Manhattan	December 25	Liverpool
Palestine	December 28	Hamburg
Cimbria	December 28	Liverpool
Australia	December 28	Liverpool
City of Limerick	December 28	Liverpool
St. Laurent	December 28	Liverpool
Arragon	December 28	Bristol

1873.

Java	January 1	Liverpool
Wisconsin	January 1	Liverpool
Iowa	January 1	Liverpool
Thuringia	January 4	Hamburg
Cambria	January 8	Liverpool
Nevada	January 8	Liverpool

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, Pa., December 17, 1872.

River closed, with five feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 30 at 6 P. M. F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., December 17, 1872.

River closed, with five feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 22 at 6 P. M. G.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., December 17.—Partly cloudy and clear. Mercury 32 degrees. All day windy, now still. River has fallen one inch. Business tolerably active. Left Lot—Ada Hallman, from Cairo; Billie Bell, via Memphis; New Orleans; Leclaire No. 2, Henderson and return; Charmer to Cincinnati Mary Ann No. 3, Grandview and return; Tarascon, Louisville and return; Nashville, Memphis to Cincinnati.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., December 17.—Arrived—Orla, Cincinnati; Arlington, Memphis; Lee, Cincinnati; R. H. Hunt, Evansville; Mary Davage, Pittsburgh. Departed—And. Scott; R. H. Hunt, Big Sandy; Arlington, Memphis; New Orleans; Arlington, Memphis. The river has risen five inches. Cloudy and clear.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 17.—Cool and rainy. River rising slowly. Departed—Northwestern and Cairo, Cincinnati; Orleans, the Fanny Lewis for St. Louis, did not get very full this morning, breaking her flue while filling up for little better figures. Trade moderately active at the following rates:

Extra Philadelphia, $4 20 to 4 25; prime Philadelphia, $4 10 to 4 15 prime Yorkers, $4 00.

Sheep.

The run of sheep light. The market is fair on good sheep, with but few of the kind in the pens. Common—Slow sale and not many wanted. Following are the rates current for the different grades and kinds as bought and sold here:

Extra 100 lbs. fine wool, $6 00; extra 95 lbs. fine wool, $5 75; extra 90 lbs. fine wool, $5 50; fair 85 lbs. fine wool $4 75@5 25; fair 80 lbs. fine w. ol, $4 20@4 50; common, $3 50@4 00.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, December 17, 1872.

REMARKS.—No changeless is the condition of the general market that we are not able to say what about it. Yet, dealers in bacon have come to our aid, and report the following reductions in sugar cured hams, sugar cured shoulders, plain shoulders, breakfast bacon and mess pork. We give the prices of last week and those ruling at present:

	Last week.		This week.
Sugar cured hams	15c	Sugar cured hams	15c
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Breakfast bacon	13 @ 13½c	Breakfast bacon	12½c
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All other articles unchanged in price. With this exception we have no changes to make worthy of special mention. Wheat is still in light supply, with prices firm but not really quotably higher. The supply of flour is fair, though some choice western brands are difficult to obtain in sufficient quantities to fill orders. The mills find ready sale for all they can manufacture by running night and day. Groceries are reported moderately active, particularly in the line of sugars and coffees. The prime articles of butter and eggs are very scarce, and will be likely to rule at high figures until after the holidays. The poultry and game market is most abundantly supplied. Manufactured cattle, weighing over two thousand pounds, are on exhibition by enterprising butchers, and will be served up during the coming week in "cuts" to suit customers. All sorts of cheap, elegant and appropriate gifts, for old and young, may be found all through the city.

Below will be found the receipts of grain, in sacks, since our last:

Wheat, sacks	510	Corn, sacks	530
Rye, sacks	277	Oats, sacks	1,316

The Grain Elevator's books show the following receipts of barley and oats for Monday, December 16, by hoists:

Barley, bushels	7,151	Oats, bushels	767

The principal articles of produce were as follows:

Flour, barrels.....2,098 | Apples, barrels.....182
Cheese, boxes.....1,673 | Butter, packages.....54
Bacon, pieces.....8,602 | Bacon, tierces.....20

We omit extended quotations to-day, but will resume them to-morrow.

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JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

500 boxes Bell and Ingle cultivated Cranberries,
500 barrels Red cultivated Sweet Cider,
500 barrels Dried Peas,
1,000 barrels assorted Apples,
50 barrels Sugar, dried,
50 barrels Hominy,
2,000 one-gallon pails Davis's Apple Butter.

Receiving every day, fresh Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &c.

HENRY LEA, Jr.,

305 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GET THE BEST.

Howe Standard and Sampson Standard

SCALES.

Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tinners's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.

W. A. McGILVRY
63 Wood street

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, December 18, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market was very unsettled, correct figures being difficult to obtain; crude at Parker's being nominal at 82 30@3 00 ₱ bbl—there has been a large reached for a long time. The market in the oil regions continues panicky in regard to oil. There is no telling what a day may bring forth.

REFINED.

Market quiet and prices unchanged. We did not learn of a single transaction. Refiners are holding out for 27c for New York and Philadelphia delivery, and are not disposed to accept less.

OIL BARRELS.

Market steady and unchanged; city $2 12@2 15; country $2 05@2 08.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, December 17.—The *Herald* says: Yesterday's market started out quite briskly looking pervaded the market at opening, and under heavy offerings prices yielded 50 cents. Before noon there was a sale per decline, and nearly all holders seemed anxious to sell. There was only short interest evidently preferred to await the action of the producers and refiners before covering. There was a report in circulation that the attempt to consolidate the two interests a was likely to fall through, and this, though lacking confirmation, doubtless aided in depressing the market. Following are the sales:

1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	$2 35
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	2 30
1,000 bbls Upper Creek	3 30
1,000 bbls Upper Creek, R. O	3 20
1,000 bbls Lower Creek, spot	3 15
1,000 bbls Lower Creek, spot	3 10
500 bbls Parker's	3 15
1,000 bbls Parker's	3 10

NEW YORK, December 17, Closing 16.—Market weak. Crude in bulk 12@12½c. Refined unchanged, with no business. Cases quiet at 30@30c. Philadelphia delivery dull; 27½c asked for refined.

PHILADELPHIA, December 17.—Market dull; S. W. crude, in bulk, 11c; cases 31c. Sales none. Futures: December 27c.

ROUSEVILLE, December 17.—Market very quiet—lower crude 4b at 8@8 50.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 17.—Market dull and we can't quote.

TITUSVILLE, December 17.—Market quiet and nothing doing. We are unable to quote prices.

OIL CITY, December 17.—Market quiet and dull at 83 3s to $3 45.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

NEW YORK, December 17.—Crude oil 11¾c; refined 30c ₱ gallon; barrels 8½c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 17.—Crude held at 11c; refined 30@30½c; market dull.

PARKER'S, December 17.—Market dull; sales of crude made at $2 50@3 00 ₱ barrel.

OIL CITY, December 17.—The market is a shade firmer at $3 40@3 45.

TIDIOUTE, December 17.—There is no market here. Buyers and sellers await the action in New York.

TITUSVILLE, December 17.—To-day's runs were very small, and in a declining market. Sales of crude were made at $2 50@3 00 per barrel.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Fisher Bro	80	Peerless Oil Works	288
Equity Oil Works	85	Eagle Oil Works	75
Citizens' Oil Works	679	Model Oil Works	481
Total			1,308

Shipments of Refined Oil East by W. P. R. R.

Ralston & Young, 318 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Central Refining Co, 650 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.....968

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY MORNING, December 17, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No.	Cattle, head.	Hogs, No.	Hogs, head.	Sheep, No.	Sheep, head.	Hors's, No.	Hors's, head.	Mules, No.	Mules, head.
Monday, Dec. 16	1,060		2,100		1,600		100		40	
Tuesday, Dec. 17	60		900		400					
Total	1,120		3,000		2,000		100		40	

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No.	Cattle, head.	Hogs, No.	Hogs, head.	Sheep, No.	Sheep, head.	Hors's, No.	Hors's, head.	Mules, No.	Mules, head.
Monday, Dec. 16	800		1,600		1,000		30		17	
Tuesday, Dec. 17	980		4,500		200					
Total	998		10,300		1,200		30		17	

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle so far light, both of through and way stock. The advices from Eastern markets are not favorable for trade, and buyers want to purchase at lower figures. This they are prevented from doing on account of the light run which causes sellers to hold firm. There are not many cattle coming, and there are few to meet any buyer, who see purchasing at about last week's figures. Below will be found the rates at which cattle are held.

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $7 00@7 25; extra 1,400 lbs do $6 50@6 75; extra 1,300 lbs do $6 00@6 25; prime 1,200 lbs do $5 50@5 75; fair 1,100 lbs do $5 00@5 25; fair 1,000 lbs do $4 50@4 75; common do and stockers $3 75@4 25; cows $3 00@4 00; bulls $2 50@3 50.

Hogs.

The run light, but fully up to the demand. Market quiet and steady. The heavy runs of hogs for the last few weeks has brought prices down prettylow, and now for the first time since this the yards been anything like cleaned out of stock. Holders breathe freely and feel like holding for little better figures. Trade moderately active at the following rates:

Extra Philadelphia, $4 20 to 4 25; prime Philadelphia, $4 10 to 4 15 prime Yorkers, $4 00.

Sheep.

The run of sheep light. The market is fair on good sheep, with but few of the kind in the pens. Common—Slow sale and not many wanted. Following are the rates current for the different grades and kinds as bought and sold here:

Extra 100 lbs. fine wool, $6 00; extra 95 lbs. fine wool, $5 75; extra 90 lbs. fine wool, $5 50; fair 85 lbs. fine wool $4 75@5 25; fair 80 lbs. fine w. ol, $4 20@4 50; common, $3 50@4 00.

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IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R

FOR FRIDAY, 7 bdls w boxes; Henry Rea, Jr, 2 kegs butter, 1 tub do, 1 bb eggs; Rev F Niles, 1 bbl cider; W J McCracken, 12 tubs butter; John J Pettit, 4 kegs do, 2 boxes butter, 9 bbls sweet corn, 10 do apples; Tho F Kirk, 1 bx books; Frazer, M & co, 100 bdls paper; Hay & Arnold, 12 do shovels; McNish & B, 1 case saws; H B Rahm, 10 pkgs; W A moe, 7 cases butter; Adams & Co, 3 pkgs sundries; Chas Herdman & Son, 1 bx stirrups; Wm Holmes, 1 car corn bbls; Wm Weigh, 50 bbls flour; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 car shooks; Rosse Owens & co, 1,23 g bags; Mahon & L, 32 bbls flour; J W Drum & Bro, 100 bbls flour, 400 sks do; Hodgson & McK, 172 do wheat; Watt, L & co, Schlemaker & co, T C Jenkins, each 1 do flour; Spencer, McKay & co, 195 empt bbls; Wm Stewart & son, 60 bbls; Young & F, 80 kgs spikes; 8 bbls nails; 1 bdl straps; S Seymour, 199 bdls iron; Graff, B & co, 2 cars limestone; F E Myers, 1 bdl roofing slate; Duncan & Co, 1 empt bbl; J W Knox, 1st bedding; J P McPherson, 11 kgs and 1 cheese; S & co, 1 bx leather; Voigt, Mahood & co, 12 bbls apples; Shoenberger, B & co, 2 cars pig; Lucy Furnace, 4 cars limestone; J A Dravo, 1 bbl whiskey; J B Phillip, 1 bbl butter; Jas Fragesser, 5 bbls potatoes; Jas Rea, 1 car corn; Jas Woods, 1 car staves; Lyle, R & M, 2 bbls strokes 4 do lubs; Brown & co, 9 kgs rivets; Lang, F & co, 1 bbl brass; Fatherston Bros co, 1 bx mdse; Alexander & S, 7 packages butter; H J Haven, 1 bbl whiskey; Dilworth & S, 10 do do; Wormser & co, 1 bx tobacco; Kruse & V, 15 do crackers; W J McCarthy, 1 bbl lumber, etc; P S Swan, 8 barrels cider, 2 do apples; W H Hinds & co, 1 car hay; House, H & co, 36 sks flour; Carothers & co, 72 hides; J W Garrett, 16 bxs 1 cut fish; F McCoy, 5 do do; J G Bingham, 10 bbls apples; Cox, Kelley & co, 4 do do; F Kiser, 10 do spirits; J A Graff, 2 do eggs; Voigt, M & co, 1 do do; Mahood, Voigt & co, 1 do do; Hussey, Wells & co, 20 c b w flour, 10 boxes butter, 17 dressed hogs; Fleming & co, 15 cases lard; Jas Rea, 1 car hay; Jas H Kallenberger, 3 bales b corn; J S Oliver & co, 25 bx starch, 8 bbls starch, 10 do glucose, 2 do sugar, 10 bx lasts; Haworth & D, 15 b

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

President Grant's Message Criticised by the London "Times."

LONDON, December 17.—The full text of President Grant's Message has been received by mail and is published in the London journals. The *Times*, in reviewing the Message, says: "The President appears patient, formal, and courteous, bowing to the diplomatic circle with all the urbanity of an old world statesman. The Message is a striking picture of the prosperity and rapid progress of the country." The *Times* approves of the proposal for the Alaska boundary, praises the President's moderation toward Cuba, applauds the recommendation for the reduction of the army, and adds: "The President, about to enter upon his second term, finds the Union restored to its normal state at all salient points, but still bearing traces of the great war, in the public debt and the disorganization of the South."

The *Daily News*, commenting on President Grant's message, trusts his recommendation for the abolition of slavery in Cuba will be successful with the Spanish government.

Rain and Snow Storms in England—Lands Inundated, &c.

LONDON, December 18, 5:30 A. M.—It has been storming for the last twenty-four hours, and the rain fall has been the heaviest of the season. Large tracts of land in Leicestershire are inundated. In Derbyshire snow has fallen to the depth of twelve inches. The telegraph lines in all directions are badly damaged. Telegraphic communication with Liverpool, Leeds and Hull is interrupted. At Grimsby the gale was a hurricane, and many casualties are reported.

Change in the German Legation at Washington City.

LONDON, December 17.—Among the passengers which left Bremen on Saturday for New York, in Count Andreas Bornstorff, lately attached to the German Legation at Vienna, who has been appointed to succeed Count Arnim Bertzenburg as first Secretary of Legation at Washington. Herr von Arko Valley, who is at present in Washington, takes the place of Count Andreas Bornstorff in Vienna.

BERLIN, December 17.—General Von Roon will act provisionally as President of the Prussian Council of Ministers, the Emperor having granted Prince Bismarck's request to be relieved.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, December 17.—Fourteen of the ringleaders in the disorderly demonstrations at a Fenian meeting, at Stockton, have been imprisoned for various terms.

Snow fell to the depth of one foot at Alexandria, Egypt, yesterday.

Bartle Frere, who is now en route to Aden to join the British expedition for the suppression of the African slave trade, arrived here and was warmly welcomed. At Cairo he will be the guest of the Khedive.

MADRID, December 17.—Three Carlist bands were defeated and dispersed by the government troops on the 16th.

LONDON, December 18, 5:30 A. M.—The funeral of Lady Beaconsfield takes place on Thursay. It will be strictly private.

Marine News.

LONDON, December 17.—The steamship Hecla, from Boston, has arrived at Queenstown.

LONDON, December 17.—The steamships Atlantic and Polynesia have arrived.

LONDON, December 17.—The ship Iacon's, from Philadelphia for Rotterdam, went ashore in a storm near Boulogne and became a total wreck. All on board were saved except one.

European Markets.

LONDON, December 17, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 91⅝@91¾; and for account 91¾. American securities—5-20's of 1862, 10-40's, 87½; do. 1865, old, 89¾; Erie, 42⅞. Linseed oil £33 10s. Turpentine 42s 6d.

PARIS, December 17.—Rents 53 francs 45 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, December 17.—Cotton active and firmer; middling upland 10¾d; Orleans 10¾d; sales 18,000 bales, including for speculation and export 3,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. Red western spring wheat 11s 6d@11s 8d; red winter 11s 9d. Flour 29s. Corn 26s 6d. Peas 38s. Beef 96s. Cheese 63s. Canvassed middlings 8¾; short rib middles 39s. Petroleum—Refined 19⅝@20s. Receipts of cotton for the past three days amounted to 23,000 quarters; American 20,000 quarters. Receipts of wheat during the past three days amounted to 18,000 quarters; American 15,000 quarters. Shipments of cotton from Bombay since last report, 6,000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet but firm.

LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

The Secretary of the Treasury Gives His Authority for the Increased Issue in October Last.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 17.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day forwarded to the House of Representatives the following letter, in reply to the resolution of December 3d, asking the Secretary to inform the House under what law authority is given the Secretary of the Treasury to make an increased issue of legal tender notes, as was done in October last, etc.:

I have to say that the amount of United States notes in circulation was increased in October last upon the order of Assistant Secretary Richardson, then acting Secretary in the absence of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the sum of about $5,000,000 over the amount outstanding when the act of March 3, 1869, became a law. The effect of the issue was the relief of the business of the country, then suffering from the large demand for currency consequent upon moving the crops in the South and West, and the condition of affairs then existing was considered to be such to have warranted the issue upon the ground of public utility. The act of 1862, chapter 33, and of 1863, chapter 142, authorized the issue of $400,000,000. At December term, 1868, of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Chief Justice, giving the opinion of the court, in the case of Bank vs. Supervisors, seventh vol. Wallace, 266, said that the act of February 25, 1862, authorized for the issue of these notes to the amount of $150,000,000. The act of July 11, 1862, added $150,000,000 to the circulation, reserving, however, $50,000,000 for the redemption of temporary loan, to be issued and used only when necessary for that purpose. Under the act of March 3, 1863, another issue of $150,000,000 was authorized, making in all, $ 0,000,000, and contemplating a permanent circulation, until resumption of payments, of $400,000,000. At December term, 1869, of Supreme Court, the same view was taken expressly by the Chief Justice in the case of Veazil Bank vs. Fenno, 8th vol. Wallace, 547. This opinion is in accordance with the uniform opinion of the Treasury Department, and with the practice of the Department, as well since the act of 4th of Feb. 1868, as prior thereto. The cancelation and destruction of notes that have been issued by the Treasury Department has no legal effect upon the power of the department to reissue notes in their stead, and is apparent from the language employed in the act of 1868, already referred to. In that act it is provided that in lieu of any of said notes, or any other United States notes returned to the Treasury for cancelation or destroyed, there may be issued equal amounts of United States notes such as are authorized by this act. Previous to the 4th of March, 1869, large sums of United States notes were held in the office of the Treasurer at Washington as a surplus fund in excess of $350,000,000 reported in circulation, but the practice of meeting any sudden demand upon the Treasury, and that practice has ever since been continued, was not questioned or printed for any special cause. On the 1st of March, 1869, there were outstanding now known as 7-30 bonds of three per cent. certificates, loan $57,000,000 tender notes on demand, and the surplus in legal tender was the only means at the command of the government for meeting any call on account of this liability. From this the surplus issue of October last was made, and all new notes put in circulation are drawn from the same source.

Very respectfully,

[Signed.] GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. }
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 17, 1872, 8 P. M.

For the Northwest and upper lake region, and thence to the lower Missouri and lower Ohio valleys, light northerly winds and partly cloudy weather, with low temperatures and light snow; for Tennessee, the Gulf and South Atlantic States, northerly and easterly winds and partly cloudy weather, with cloudy weather to-night, followed by clearing and colder weather and higher pressures to-morrow. For lower lakes and middle Atlantic States, northwesterly winds and generally clear, cold weather. For the Middle and Eastern States northwesterly and northerly winds, high pressures, lower temperatures and partly cloudy weather.

National Convention of Engine and Machine Manufacturers' Association.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, December 17.—The National Convention of Engine and Machine Manufacturers' Association, met here to-day and adopted a constitution and continued the officers chosen at the last meeting in office till the third Tuesday in April, the day fixed for the annual meeting. About fifty delegates were present from Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and other States. The President is P. Blandy, of Zanesville; Vice President, A. H. Walters, of Cincinnati.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The building of Harvey & Co., wool brokers, at Hamilton, Canada, was burned Monday night. Loss $120,000.

The Burlington Manufacturing Company's planing mill, at Burlington, Vermont, was burned yesterday morning. Loss $34,000.

The bill for the removal of the State Capital from Charleston to Wheeling was passed in the West Virginia House of Delegates on the 16th inst., by the canvass of the Senate shows thirteen in favor of and eleven opposed to the removal.

Three prisoners released themselves out of the jail at Hamilton, Ohio, on Monday.

A sharp shock of earthquake was felt at Victoria and points in Oregon last saturday morning.

The Louisiana Jockey Club fall meeting closed yesterday after four days. The purse, Canebrake purse, $500, one mile, was won by Baker; time 1:52½. Second race, sweepstakes, two years old, one mile, was won by Vandalia; time 1:52½—carried the best race of the day. Third race, mile heats, best two in three, all ages, was won by Village Blacksmith; time 1:52½ and 1:51¾. Track very heavy and attendance slight.

Fourteen gamblers, recently indicted, appeared in the Criminal Court of Baltimore yesterday, pleaded guilty, and were fined $500 and costs.

The Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, yesterday, adopted a memorial in respect to the memory of S. N. Pike, prepared by a committee appointed for that purpose, in which the sentiment was expressed that the deceased was a public loss to community, where his interests were large and his public spirit felt and honored.

The Cincinnati Board of Trade yesterday afternoon appointed a committee to memorialize Congress to appropriate money to enable the United States to have a creditable exhibition at the Vienna Exposition.

The Salt Lake *Journal* (Gentile) proposes the calling of an extra session of the Legislature so that the Mormon authority may have an opportunity to protect the ecclesiastic status, and pin to the Territories government in harmony with the United States. Much satisfaction is expressed by Mormons and Gentiles at the appointment of Gen. Morrow as supervisor of Indian Affairs for Utah and Eastern Nevada.

The small-pox is spreading in different parts of Utah.

Edward A. Pollard, editor and author, died at Lynchburg, Va., yesterday, aged forty-five years.

Gen. Cox has declined a public dinner tendered him by influential citizens.

The fire at Hamilton, Ontario, broke out afresh yesterday, and destroyed property to the amount of $100,000. The entire loss will reach $200,000.

At an election yesterday in Fort Scott, Kansas, the proposition to donate $50,000 in city bonds to aid any leather manufactures, was carried unanimously. Proposal are now open for persons to engage in manufacturing enterprises.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 17, 1872.

THE ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS.

At a meeting of the Board of Emigration to-day, a communication was received from Secretary Fish, stating that the United States authorities in Italy would be instructed to adopt measures to prevent a repetition of the outrages upon emigrants.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the New York branch of the American Colonization Society was held this afternoon. The receipts of the year were $18,000. Bishop Haight, of Massachusetts, was elected President, in place of Prof. Morse, deceased; Hon. Thos. W. Elliott, of Albany, Vice President, in place of Erastus Corning, deceased. Delegates were appointed to attend the meeting of the parent society, to be held in Washington on the third Tuesday in January.

THE RECENT STREET MURDER.

The reported cause of dispute between Simmons and Duryea, which led to the murder of the latter last night, was the failure of Duryea to pay $10,000 borrowed from Simmons some time ago. Fourteen stab wounds was found on the body of Duryea.

DIED OF APOPLEXY.

Dr. Henry Greene, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, who was admitted to Park Hospital some days ago, died of apoplexy to-day. His brother arrived here yesterday, and was with him when he died.

THE BROOKLYN POISON CASE.

In the trial of Dr. Irish to-day several witnesses testified for the defense, among them Mrs. Brown, mother of Mrs. Anderson. She testified that on one occasion Mr. Anderson, deceased, requested his wife to get some arsenic to kill cats with. Arsenic was procured and used for this purpose.

ESTATE OF S. N. PIKE.

The late S. N. Pike is reported to have left property to the value of eight millions, in New York, New Jersey, Cincinnati, and in mines in Utah.

CRIMES.

Domestic Quarrel Results in Homicide.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO, December 17, 1872.

Bruce Hussey, a hitherto respectable farmer of Tymochtee township, Wyandotte county, returned home last night under the influence of liquor. Being displeased with some domestic matters, he began to abuse his family, whereupon his wife and four children left him and went to the house of John Gibson, Mrs. Hussey's brother. Mr. Hussey followed them and entered the house. A quarrel ensued and Gibson took his rifle and shot Hussey through the head, killing him instantly. Gibson has been arrested.

Railroad Contractor Absconds With $12,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, December 17, 1872.

P. T. Cook, contractor on the Painesville and Youngstown narrow gauge railroad, absconded Saturday with about $12,000 of the company's money, which he drew to pay the laborers along the line under his employ, numbering over four hundred. Six weeks wages were due them. Several firms in this place and Warren lose largely. The book along the line were attached to-day and work stopped. At a meeting of the company held here to-day, they resolved to proceed with the work as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. It is supposed Cook went to Canada.

Seizure by a United States Marshal.

CAIRO, ILL., December 17.—Bunn & Amson, of this city, who claimed to have been robbed last week of $20,000 cash, were arrested in this city to day and their stock of goods seized by United States Marshal Hoe at the instance of their creditors. Their liabilities are said to be $40,000, of which two-thirds contracted within the last ninety days. Visible assests about $20,000. Bail fixed at $10,000.

CASUALTIES.

Still Another Death from the Lamp.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PALMYRA, OHIO, December 17, 1872.

Last night Mrs. Rosell, wife of Jacob Rosell, living near this place, was trimming a kerosene lamp near an open fire, when the fumes of the oil took fire, exploding the lamp and burning the unfortunate woman in so dreadful a manner that she died soon possibly recover.

Bursting of a Fly-wheel—One Person Killed.

EVANSVILLE, IND., December 17.—Joseph S. Davis, of the firm of Parsons, Davis & Co., of this city, was instantly killed this evening, at the barrel factory, by the bursting of a fly-wheel, a fragment of which struck and literally tore off the upper part of his head. He leaves a wife and three children.

FIRES.

Incendiary Band Operating at Miamisburg, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MIAMISBURG, OHIO, December 17, 1872.

This morning several barns full of grain and farming utensils, belonging to Mrs. Caskey, were set on fire by unknown parties and totally burned. Loss, $6,000; insurance $800. A party of incendiaries seem to be banded together in this neighborhood, as there have been twelve large and valuable barns destroyed by fire within the last four weeks. Detectives have been employed to catch these rascals by the farmers in the locality, and they will probably be lynched if caught, as great indignation is felt here.

The Louisiana Legislature Prolonged to First Monday in January.

NEW ORLEANS, December 17.—A. P. Field was to-day recognized by the Governor and the Supreme Court. E. Munier was to-day seated as Judge of the Third District Court, F. A. Monroe being forcibly ejected from the Governor's room. A resolution was passed, prolonging the extraordinary session to the first Monday in January, when the regular session commences.

Found Dead in His Cell.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, O., December 17, 1872.

A man, supposed to be Jacob Myler, former Sheriff of Starke county, Ohio, and who for some time past has been lodging in the station house and jail, was found dead this morning in his cell. There is no evidence of foul play on over his body, but they were unable to decide as to the cause of his death. It is believed that the jail, all of some kind, as he was considered insane by the authorities.

DAILY REPORT

OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS, ENDING 7 P. M., DECEMBER 17, 1872.

	Above Low Water.		Changes.			
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
St. Paul	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Benton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leavenworth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Davenport	6	0	0	0	0	1
Leavenworth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cairo	2	8	0	4	0	0
St. Louis	5	0	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	2	0	0	0	0	2
Cincinnati	5	0	0	0	0	6
Louisville	4	0	0	0	0	6
Memphis	0	10	0	0	0	1
Vicksburg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shreveport	0	6	0	0	0	1
Nashville	0	7	0	0	0	1
New Orleans	15	1	0	0	0	1

New Orleans below low water mark.
Shreveport below low water mark.

E. E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 17.—River fell one inch to-day; the decline does not materially affect the stage of water in the channel. Weather and roads are still tweedy inches. Weather cool with drizzling rain.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 17.—River falling slowly, with scant four feet in the canal and three feet in the Indiana shore. Weather cloudy and warmer; thermometer 31. River falling and full of floating ices. No boats going in or out. The steamer Kentucky leaves to-morrow for three. Ben Franklin, Dove No. 2, Charley Brilant, Oakland, Coal Dirt and Commercial.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 17.—River seven feet three inches and falling. Indications are for a rise at the mouth of the Big Miami.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, MISS., December 17.—Down—Natchez and Owlwilda. Up—Magflower and Lady Lee. Cool this evening and all day. River falling.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 17.—River falling slowly and full of heavy ice. Clear and mild during the da, and snowing to-night.

Watertown Live Stock Mar et.

WATERTOWN, MASS., December 17.—Beef cattle—Receipts 1,055 head. Market quiet and butchers not inclined to buy extensively, it being the week before Christmas. Sales of Sturdy Beefs, Good to Choice, at 7@7½; fair to good, 6½@6¾; poor to common, 5@6; oxen, 6@7. Stock cattle—Receipts 311; one pair sold at $90; first quality $70@80; second-class $50@60; third $30@40. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 2,963 head. Market inactive; sales in lots, $1 75@4 50 each; extra, $5@7.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, December 17.—Cattle—Receipts 1,177 head; market dull and prices unchanged; sales at $3 50@4 25; choice to extra $5, $5 00@6 62½, outside for one car load of good; 1,400 lbs average; 1,470 lbs shipping steers; 2,263 head. Hogs—Receipts 26,354 head; market active and firm; sales at $3 50@3 60; first quality $3 60@3 65; seconds $3 30@3 40; most sales at $3 50@3 55; shipments 5,265 head.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage, December 18, 1872.

	Cents.
Jacob H. Oursler, Latrobe, Pa	2
Miss Ella Wilcoxton, Urichsville, Ohio	2
Miss Theresa Frey, W. Sandusky, Ohio	2
Miss Mary Ann Kelly, Pittsburgh	2
Lafayette K. Rimmell, Oakdale, Pa	2
Mrs. William Miller, Mount Washington	2
Mrs. J. M. Larimer, Turtle Creek, Pa	2
Rod Hosney, Youngstown, Ohio	2
Miss Ella Mitchell, Pittsburgh	2
Mrs. M. McMillen, Sewickley, Pa	2

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

The Popular Fifth Avenue Jeweler.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, the well known jeweler, whose establishment is located at No. 76 Fifth avenue, has recently returned from the East, which will be good news to our citizens, who know that he always succeeds in bringing on articles in his line that never fail to meet their wants. In this, his retail store, he has been eminently successful in making one of the largest as well as the most complete collections of goods suitable for the holidays. His stock now on hand comprises a very large assortment of gold chains, ladies' and gents' gold and silver watches, diamonds in fact all kinds of jewelry and other precious stones, necklaces, bracelets, studs, &c., &c. The most elaborate and handsome bronzes, antique and modern clocks, vases and toilet sets, from which none can fail to find something to please their fancies. Another attraction is a new clock just out, which not only indicates the time, but the day of the month, the phases of the moon, the date and day of the month, and the month of the year, and also has a barometer and thermometer attached to it. This is a most ingenious piece of workmanship, and is admired by large crowds who daily visit the store. A visit to this establishment will well repay a visitor, and if he wishes to purchase anything in the jewelry and silver ware line, he cannot fail to make a selection.

THE POLICE COMMITTEE.

Special Meeting Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon the Police Committee of Councils held a special meeting for the disposition of certain business coming within their province previous to the dissolution of the present councils on Monday next.

The ordinance increasing the pay of the police fifty cents per day was brought up and discussed. This ordinance gives the increase in lieu of the clothing now furnished by the city to members of the force.

If the change did not take place previous to January first the city would have to furnish uniforms for the men on duty in the new districts.

The increase was intended to take place on the first of January, when the members of the South Side police force would receive two dollars per day and a new suit of clothing, but as the ordinance was not introduced it was laid over for the present.

An amendment making the increase to take effect on January 1 was read to the ordinance, as received from Common Council, and was recommended for passage.

A committee of two was appointed to wait on the authorities of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, and endeavor to negotiate for the occupancy of a portion of the depot at the southern end of the Monongahela bridge for a station-house.

It was reported that the keys of the Birmingham station house had been pretty generally distributed about the borough, and the Mayor was authorized to have the locks changed and the keys placed in the possession of responsible parties.

On motion adjourned.

THE FEMALE COLLEGE.

Entertainment Last Evening.

The crowd that always responds to Dr. Pershing's announcements, was in attendance last evening at the chapel, to be entertained with the choicest of the first fruits of the literary and musical talent of the young ladies under his care. Promptly at the hour the programme was opened upon with "Quiet Dream" voluntary, by Miss Sophie Jones, which was followed by a prayer by Rev. Mr. Vernon. Then came a short but highly appreciated duett on the piano and cabinet organ, by Misses Martha Henderson and Minnie Bastress. Miss Hattie McCutcheon followed with some "Thoughts" of a designed miscellaneous character, which, being well rendered in both rhetoric and tone, were well listened to. "Number One," as recited by Miss Mary Caruth, called forth the warmest sympathy of the audience in behalf of a resident at said address who, in as years, is, if we are any judge, very undeservedly neglected by young gentlemen of an inquiring turn of mind and heart. Miss Nettie Brown favored her many admirers with a piano solo. A good specimen of reading was then given by Miss Jennie Taggart, the subject being "Nancy Blake's letter" in answer to her Western cousin. Miss Lide Paxton amused the audience with a spirited and dramatic reading of "The Yankee in Love," which was received with a plentiful measure of the sort of applause bidden for in such an exercise. "Grave *delecta*, In dueti, by Miss Mary Campbell, received an accession to the faculty, and Mrs Jamison was really a treat, such as is not looked for in the programme of an amateur performance. Miss Sallie Woodworth commanded herself to the kind feeling and regard of her auditors by her modest and every way admirable presentation of a well written and lively essay on "Wings and their Uses. The conclusion, wherein all were commended to the overshadowing protection of the wings of the Almighty, was exceedingly well done. Mrs. Biesner and Miss Unger acceded to a request for an instrumental duet upon the piano, to the effect of which Prof. Rohbeck's accompaniment on the cabinet organ also contributed. Miss Bettie Baker's reading of "An Order for a Picture" was a fine specimen of graceful and soulful rendering. A fine selection by Miss Smith on the bill of fare was Miss E. Erawell's truly enjoyable singing of "Up in the Morning," and the closing piece, a panorama of "Street Scenes," was one of the gems of the evening. Miss Mary Campbell, in "Judith," won a hearty encore, to which she responded in a piece in a lighter strain. Before the closing piece, a well produced quartette, by Prof. Leland and the Misses Campbell, Heller, Unger and Linville, Dr. Pershing announced that the winter term had opened, and that pupils could enter at their pleasure and of the departments for such periods as might suit their own convenience. The entertainment was one of the most successful ever given at the college.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A Bold Assault—The Robbers Driven Off.

Monday evening, as Mr. Melchoir Verner, live stock dealer, was driving toward his home at Whitehall, in a buck wagon, accompanied by a friend engaged in the same business, they were set upon by a sudden assault from two men, who had been lying in wait on the road side, each of whom presented a revolver, and demanded a halt—one on each side of the buggy, with the pistols drawn. Mr. Verner had a revolver in his pocket, as had also his friend, but there was no time to draw weapons from beneath their overcoats. Mr. Verner seized the reins of the horse with his disengaged hand, and upon the instant of stopping the team received a blow from the muzzle of the pistol in another direction. The other assailant then struck Mr. Verner's friend over the head with a revolver, which caused the latter to relinquish his hold and throw up his arm to save his companion. The second ruffian then fired his pistol, but it did not strike either of the assaulted parties. The attack was made in a ravine, about three hundred yards beyond Brownsville, three miles from the city, on the Brownsville road. Mr. Verner and his friend both shouted for help, and Messrs. W. S. Work and Thomas Miller, who had stopped at the tavern to warm themselves, came out in time to see the men closely followed by Mr. David Jarvis, proprietor of the tavern. The villains immediately fled to the woods on the approach of these men, and disappeared. Mr. Verner was slightly bruised on the arm in his attempt to ward off the blow aimed at his friend, who also escaped with a severe though not dangerous wound. The robbers were pursued some distance, and in the ravine, a little out of the point where they jumped the fence to get into the woods, they were tracked in the snow, and found to have returned to the road at another point, and proceeded towards the city. It was about dusk when the assault was made, but the light was still sufficient to distinguish the tracks along the road. There is no doubt, from the tracks, that the highwaymen started out from the city knowing that it was Mr. Verner's habit to drive out from the city on "seattle market day" in Allegheny, and carried considerable cash money with him. He had a good round sum of money with him, but was glad to escape with it all up without a struggle. He usually drives out home alone, but on this occasion was accompanied by a friend along with him. The robbers are entirely unknown, as their faces were completely covered with the exception of an aperture for seeing through.

SAD ACCIDENT.

A Lad Run Over by an Express Wagon and Fatally Injured—The Carelessness of the Driver the Cause of the Accident.

About four o'clock Monday afternoon, a lad named charles Horn, aged thirteen years, was run over on Penn street, at the corner of Wood street, by a horse attached to an express wagon, driven by James Costello, driver for a music firm. At the time stated the lad was running across the street in order to evade another wagon, which was also being driven rapidly along, and had just time to pass it. Unfortunately, Costello was driving in the same direction at a very rapid gait, in order to pass the wagon in front of him, which he could not see him, and after he had crossed half the street and passed the wagon in front, he fell down and was run over by the horse attached to the music wagon, when two of the wheels passed over his stomach. The injured lad was picked up and taken to his home by abd Dr. Abl summoned, who pronounced the injuries received by the little fellow fatal. He died at his home at No. 42 Long alley, Third ward, Allegheny, where he died at eleven o'clock the same night.

The jury impaneled an inquest over the remains yesterday morning, and the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from the accidentless of the driver, James Costello, in driving his horse and wagon at a reckless and improper speed to pass another wagon going the same direction.

The deceased was 13 years, 11 months and 28 days of age, and was a native.

The residence of Mr. Wm. Banks, at Turtle creek, was destroyed by fire on Monday morning.

The residence of John Hulse has been unanimously christened the "Hawkshaw" of the Mayor's office force.

The lock-up was empty at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the Mayor held no Court in consequence.

This evening Leonidas lodge K. of P. will be instituted in the hall of Great Western lodge, *Dispatch* building.

A LADY was robbed of her pocket book at the delivery window of the postoffice yesterday, while inquiring after letter.

FRANK LESLIE'S illustrated almanac for 1873 has been received by the Pittsburgh Book and News Company. It is a splendid work.

The Western Union Telegraph office at East Liberty has been robbed of twelve dollars. A young man has been arrested on the charge. Action on the latter animals was coveted by a gentleman who approached one of the party and offered him fifty dollars if he would steal the dog and give him possession of it. The bargain was not consummated, and the coveted animal was accepted from its owner and placed in possession of the party who wanted it, and who paid over the stipulated sum. Yesterday the owner of the dog learned of the transaction, and also that it was a case of abstraction, and visiting the party in possession informed him that he would prosecute him for the recovery of the animal. This frightened the party interviewed, and he at once left for parts unknown, and the dog and also one hundred dollars to the matter kept a secret. The recipient of the money took the dog back and gave it to the owner, but kept the dollars with the consolation why had not stolen the dog, as the hunters are in fifty dollars each on their excursion.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

A large audience was present at this theater last evening, although the weather was very cold and the streets unpleasantly slippery. "The Gambler's Crime, or the Murder on the Hudson," had its second representation, Mr. Dominick Murray giving a highly creditable personification of a humorous Irishman, Morty McNulty. Goodwin, as Count *Grey*, acted excellently, and fairly divided the honors with the star. The remainder of the cast was good. Mr. Herbert was the villain and Miss Hastings, as Mrs. Mortimer, was very pretty. To-night Saturday's "Flash of Lightning," with its wonderful scenic effects, will be given.

Alms's American Theater.

The attractions at this house are numerous and of the best character, and fill the auditorium nightly. There will be a matinee performance this afternoon. In the evening a fresh selection of novelties will be presented.

Varieties Theater.

There are so many good things on the bill at this house that it is impossible to particularize. There will be a matinee at half-past two this afternoon. To-night an entire change of programme may be looked for.

Canezess & Dixey.

The sale of seats for the Canezess & Dixey nights of minstrelsy at the Academy of Music is open at the box office of that theater at nine o'clock Friday morning.

Horrible Death of a Railroad Conductor.

The Lancaster *Examiner* of Friday last thus records the death of Wm. S. Myler, one of the oldest employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, and a gentleman well known to many of our citizens, being a brother to the late T. T. Myler, of this city, and a cousin of John A. Myler, Esq., Postmaster of Allegheny City:

Mr. W. S. Myler met with a terrible and sudden death on Thursday night. He was conductor of the first New York freight, which was making up and just before reaching Gap station he had gone into the engineer's cab to warm himself. He had started from the last passenger, and in passing over the cars it is thought he slipped and fell down under them. He discovered that the train was in motion when it was stopped, when it was found that the unfortunate Myler was literally chopped to pieces, the wheels of almost the entire passing train passing over. All that was left of poor Myler was picked up and placed in a box for burial. The remains of Fisher informed him it was loaded, and while in the act of taking it from him the gun went off, the shot doing effect in her arm. Dr. Smith was summoned and extracted the shots.

The jubilee connected with the Lincoln School, Twenty-first ward, will give exhibitions on Friday and Saturday evenings of this week, and also on Monday next. The exhibition on Friday evening will be given by the pupils of the primary department, that on Saturday evening by the advanced pupils, and the last exhibition on Monday evening by the grammar pupils. These entertainments promise to be very interesting, and should attract a large attendance. Single admission twenty-five cents; two tickets fifty cents.

YESTERDAY afternoon an information was made by J. G. Harrison, before Deputy Mayor Hyndman, against Edward Malay, whom he charges with assault and battery. Deponent alleges that Malay struck him and called him a "black sheep." The parties are workingmen, engaged at Clark's mills, in the Fifteenth ward, and in the course of ago a strike took place among the puddlers of the mill, which resulted in the discharge of those engaged in the strike, and the employment of hands to fill their places. The new men are designated as "black sheep," and Malay construed to particularize Harrison, emphasizing his remarks with a few blows in the face. Malay was arrested and held for a hearing.

For indigestion, dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, stands above all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW

Highly Recommended.

Wherever the Anderson Sash Balance has been introduced it has received the highest encomiums. It is entirely adapted for the purpose it is designed to subserve, and is universally acknowledged to be the best appliance of the kind ever introduced. It has been applied to a great number of windows in our banks, business houses and public buildings, and in no single instance, failed to give entire satisfaction. The Anderson Balance can be seen in operation at the Company's office, No. 70 Smithfield street.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

The jury in the case of George Kingsland, tried for felonious assault in snapping a pistol at Thos. L. McClelland, came into Court yesterday morning, and returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the extreme mercy of the Court. It is stated that one of the jurors was in favor of an acquittal, and this was what caused them to remain undecided so long.

T. M. Fitx and August and Adolph Fusenecker, charged with assault and battery, were acquitted, but ordered to pay costs.

Joseph Burkhardt, indicted for receiving stolen goods, was allowed to enter a plea of *nolo contendere* and sentenced to the payment of the act of April 11, 1866, under which he should have been indicted.

Adam Schild, Henry Lapp and Frank Rolf, indicted for felonious assault and battery in striking Charles Graff with a hatchet, in a saloon on Spring Garden avenue, entered a plea of guilty of unlawfully wounding the said Graff.

Ellen Jones was placed on trial for the larceny of $86 from Mrs. Pollock. It is alleged that Mrs. Jones, in company with her husband, visited the house of Mrs. Pollock, and remained there until a late hour in the night; that during the evening Mrs. Pollock was drugged and robbed of her money, in addition to which a very good ring was taken from her finger and replaced by a brass one. Mr. Jones was also included in the information, but he could not be found. The case was on trial at adjournment.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth Against.

Thos O'Brien, et al.,	Charles Henry, et al.,
Charles Dunn,	Wm. Henry,
Thos. Dunn, et al.,	Aaron Broad,
Margaret Gilgallon,	Thos. Sinclair,
A. J. Baird,	William Vohle,
Joseph Robinson,	William Bowers,
Andrew Dunlap, et al,	Lizzie Kelley,
James Parker.	

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

The case of Peter Hutchinson vs. the School Directors of Indiana township, was taken up before Judge Hampton. This is an action to recover on bonds issued to reimburse citizens who had advanced money to pay bounties to volunteers to clear the township from the draft. The case has been tried twice, but reversed by the Supreme Court. On trial.

The ejectment case of Smith vs. Ballantine, on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick for nearly a week past, went to the jury, and a verdict will probably be rendered to-day.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

9. Buente & Co. vs. Walter.
99. McGowan vs. Steamer "Belle."
116. Burke & Son, vs. McCrum.
89. Huckenstein vs. Calhoun & Co
96. Same vs. Same.
141. Wellington vs. Stoutt.
146. G. W. Coffin vs. Atkinson & Haigh.
166, 6. Dr. Canfield vs. Capt. J. Gilmore.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

The case of Lindsey vs. Lindsey et al., before reported, is still on trial before Judge Collier.

In the case of Sarah A. Cox vs. Cornelia A. Dixon, plaintiff's took a non suit.

The case of Jacob Gunderman vs. Wm. McCune was taken up before Judge Sterrett. This was an action to recover damages sustained by the death of a horse which defendant had borrowed and which, it was alleged, had been injured by him. Jury out.

Lang & Polder vs. John McMahon. Action on book account for blacksmithing. Verdict for plaintiffs, $99 34.

John Graight vs. Michael Herron. Action on a book account. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

125. Alborn et al. vs. Powell & Co.
216. Luther vs. Cavitt et al.
16. Cincinnati Bank vs. Manus.
166. Mueller vs. Freflnzinger.
171. Wilson et al. vs. Morris et al.
193. Bracy vs. Sherrick.
28. Fisher Bros. vs. Bymer.
64. Scott vs. Verner.
169. McClain vs. Cunningham.
45. Clutter et al. vs. Pittsburgh and Connelsville Railroad Company.
53. Allegheny National Bank vs. Clow.
219. Hand, Jr., vs. Burke & Barnes.

COUNCIL APPORTIONMENT.

Meeting of the Special Committee.

Yesterday afternoon there was a meeting of the special committee of Councilmen to whom was referred the draft of an act of Assembly regulating the representation of the several wards in Council.

The following members were present: Messrs. Acklen, Jones, Kirkpatrick, Lee and Morrow. Maple and Dr. McCandless in the chair, with City Clerk Morrow as Secretary.

On the meeting being called to order, the draft, as received from the Legislature, was read.

After some minor points had been discussed, Mr. J. A. Jones moved that each ward be entitled to two Select Councilmen.

Mr. Aiken moved to amend by adopting the draft of the act of Assembly as received from Council. The act allowed each ward ward one member of Select—two for each ward. This motion was agreed to.

The amendment was lost and the original resolution passed.

Mr. J. A. Jones moved that the representatives in Common Council consist of one member from each ward, and one additional for each 1,000 taxables inhabitants in a ward, according to the ratio now existing with the exception of the Ninth Ward, according to the ward of 716 taxables would be